

IF IT'S NEWS, IT'S IN THE BEE.
FOR THE BEE IS A NEWSPAPER.

THE BEE

WASHINGTON

Washington's Best and Leading
Negro Newspaper-That's
THE BEE

VOL. XXXII NO 42

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MARCH 23, 1913

BRUCE VINDICATED

SUPERINTENDENT DAVIDSON

Exonerates the Assistant Superintendent—Great Enthusiasm of His Friends—Vote Stood 5 to 3 for Bruce's Retention.

At a full meeting of the Board of Education held in the Franklin Building Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce was fully exonerated of all charges against him, and received the unanimous indorsement of the Board of Education and the hearty congratulation of his friends. Two weeks ago The Bee was the first journal to publish the fact that Mr. Bruce had been exonerated by the Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Davidson. All material charges, expressed, implied and direct, were fully investigated by Dr. Davidson. He had interviews with teachers, and in many instances Mr. Davidson wondered how Mr. Bruce succeeded as well as he has. Many of the teachers didn't co-operate with him, and it is more the determination of the superintendent to give the entire control of the colored schools to Mr. Bruce, which ought to be done, as the law provides. After the recommendation of Dr. Davidson was submitted, Messrs. Horner and Tunnell made addresses in opposition to the adoption of the superintendent's report, and Mrs. Harris read an address, which failed to show any opposition to Mr. Bruce. The only evidence of her opposition was recorded in her vote. Dr. Tunnell failed to vote against Mr. Bruce on the first ballot until Mr. Horner called for another vote. There was no spirit of vindictiveness in any of the opposition speeches, which were listened to by those who voted for the retention of Mr. Bruce with a degree of complacency. President Oyster called for the previous question, which was the superintendent's report, which resulted in a vote of 5 to 3 in favor of Mr. Bruce.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce was born in Washington, D. C., April 21, 1870, to Blanche Kelso and Josephine Bealle (Wilson) Bruce. The father was the only man of Negro blood ever elected to a full term in the U. S. Senate. The mother left a classroom in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, to marry; her father was Joseph Wilson, a dentist, and a man of letters.

Roscoe attended the Friends School in Washington, and then the public elementary and secondary schools. He spent two years at Phillips Exeter Academy, taking a special interest in debating and in school journalism. Upon graduation from Phillips Exeter, he entered Harvard College.

At Harvard Bruce's studies were mainly in the social sciences. In debating he won the Sophomore and Pastur medals, the Coolidge prize, and medals for being on the winning Varsity teams against both Princeton and Yale. He was president of the Sophomore Debating Club, and for two terms president of the University Debating Club. Bruce graduated from Harvard College, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, with distinction in political economy and in philosophy, and the degree of "magna cum laude." Bruce was class day orator, his oration being devoted to the problem of national education in America.

Upon graduation Bruce entered at once upon a career in educational administration and supervision as director of the Academic Department of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute (1902-6).

June 3, 1903, he was married to

Clara Washington Burrill, of Washington, D. C. Miss Burrill was a student at Radcliffe College from Sept., 1901, to June, 1903. The family now contains three children: Clara Josephine, Roscoe Conkling, Jr., and B. K. 2d.

In September, 1906, Bruce became supervising principal of the 10th division of the public schools of Washington, D. C., with 100 teachers and 3,000 pupils. Since September, 1907, he has been assistant superintendent of public schools, in charge of 600 teachers and 16,000 pupils. As assistant superintendent, Bruce has given much time and energy to securing adequate provision for the industrial training of colored youth under the auspices of the public schools. The first vocational school in the history of the colored schools of the District of Columbia was opened in the fall of 1911; the second one will probably be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1912.

Representative Olcott, of New York, in commending Mr. Bruce, writes the following letter, which



ROS COE CONKLING BRUCE
Exonerated of All Charges.

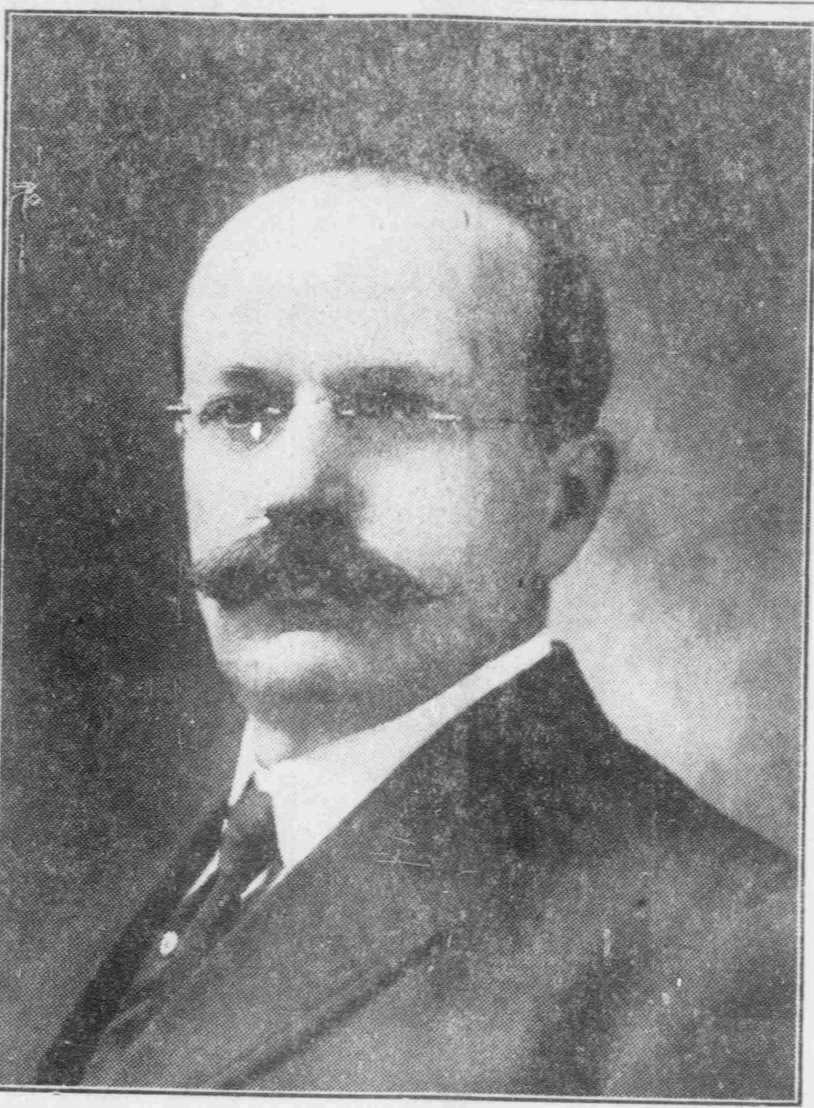
The Bee reproduces:
New York City,
September 26, 1911.
To Whom It May Concern:

I was personally acquainted with Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce during the Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congress, and met him frequently in connection with my work on the District of Columbia Committee. It was information furnished by him that advised me of facts that enabled me to make such representations to the Committee on Appropriations which resulted in the colored schools of the District being treated with some degree of fairness. I am confident that without his assistance it would have been impossible for me to be successful in my efforts in this direction. I consider him an able, honest and conscientious man.

Yours fraternally,
(Signed)
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT.

WM. F. ANDERSON, LL. D.,

Presiding Bishop of the 49th session, Washington Annual Conference, Ebenezer M. E. Church. Bishop Anderson is one of the foremost Bishops in the M. E. Church, ever watchful of the interests of his colored brothers, and the church generally. Kind and generous to a fault, and having a complete knowledge of the entire machinery of the M. E. Church, he knows just what man is best fitted for the many places he must fill.



PUBLIC PRINTER DONNELLY.
The Man Who Stands for Justice and Equality of Citizenship.

OUR PUBLIC PRINTER

SAMUEL B. DONNELLY.

A Successful Public Official and a Man Who Believes in Right—Colored Printers Speak Well of Him.

Public Printer Samuel B. Donnelly is no doubt one of the best and one of the finest men in public life. Since he has been in charge of the Government Printing Office no man has endeavored to do his duty more than he has. He means to give everybody a square deal, and in speaking to a representative of The Bee, the colored employees of the Government Printing Office say that he is a man who treats everybody as a man, irrespective of color or condition. It will be remembered that the Public Printer some few months ago was criticised because he stood by a colored bricklayer, who claimed that he had met with all of the requirements which qualified him for the position of bricklayer. It will be remembered that the Public Printer stood manfully by this colored American, and it was only on a technicality that the Civil Service Commission disqualified him. It was the fault of this bricklayer that he was relieved from the position to which the Public Printer had appointed him. Mr. Donnelly is a man of the highest integrity, and he believes in treating all people under him as they should be. It is true that the Public Printer has to contend with underdogs who imagine that they are superior to him. The colored employees, very often, have to report their actions to him, who is compelled to reprimand them. The Public Printer realizes when he promotes these underdogs that they exceed the power vested in them. The Public Printer will not permit discrimination in any branch of his department. He is one that will rebuke any sub-boss who attempts to do that which is in violation of the rules of this great government workshop. No better man could be found to head this great institution. He knows no man by the color of his skin, which cannot be said of everybody under this administration. President Taft, The Bee feels confident, doesn't know that there is a great deal of discrimination in other departments of the Government against colored citizens, and if all of them possessed that characteristic degree of fairness that is found in the Public Printer, The Bee would not complain. It is regretted that The Bee is forced to speak of the unfairness and race discrimination in many of the departments by this Government. The Bee asks that colored Americans be treated like they are treated by Public Printer Donnelly, and there will be no cause for complaint.

SUPT. BRUCE VETOES

Nalle Recommendation—No Cause to Close the School.

Mr. Roscoe C. Bruce, assistant superintendent of schools, vetoed the recommendation of Supervising Principal John C. Nalle last week to close one of the colored schools. Mr. Bruce investigated the recommendation of Mr. Nalle, and was convinced that his recommendation was without warrant. It is quite likely that a change in the supervision will be made shortly for the good of the schools. It is argued that a change in Mr. Nalle's position will undoubtedly be made shortly. It is also hinted that Mr. Cordozo will also be changed.

ANSWERS HIS CRITICS

HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON.

Of Atlanta, Talking to a Representative of The Bee Concerning a Recent Editorial Statement in the New York Age, Said:

"The New York Age editorial of February 29, 1912, purposely puts me in my mouth that I have never said it gave wings to an alleged sentiment that I have never entertained, and nobody knows this better than Mr. Fortune, the editorial writer for the Age. It is no excuse for Mr. Fortune to say that he quoted the Atlanta Constitution in saying what he did touching me, for Mr. Fortune is quite aware of the fact that the Constitution would very quickly make a report of a colored man's talk such as they thought he ought to make, and not such as he actually made. What I did say in the part of my address to which this misstatement of the Age refers, was about as this: I was addressing a very large convention of both white and colored delegates and a large number of white and colored spectators, a splendid audience, at the Orpheum Theater. I had observed that the primary mission of the Republican party was one of emancipation, and that they had accomplished bodily emancipation of Negroes under the final decree signed by Mr. Lincoln in his Emancipation Proclamation; that the Republican party in Georgia must now address itself to the emancipation of the white people in Georgia from their inextinguishable mental and moral bondage; that Providence had especially, and munificently endowed the State of Georgia with those natural resources, the development of which would be best subserved under the economic policies advocated by the Republican party and resisted by the Democratic party; and if the white people of Georgia were not absolute slaves in mind and morals, the State would be more safely Republican than Vermont or New Hampshire. The fact that fourteen Negroes, and among them one woman, had been lynched in our native State in the last nine months was proof positive of the mental and moral thralldom of the white people in Georgia who control the State, and that its only hope for disenfranchisement lay in the beneficent policies and spirit of the Republican party, manifested under its laws and in their orderly execution; that office holding, as a recent Democratic paper had alleged, was not responsible for any of these outbreaks; that the matter of office holding, is not the aim and destiny of any great party, and should not be; its principles are the main things and office holding incidental; measure well my words, I would this day gladly exchange every little subordinate, bowlegged, manky job held by Negroes in Georgia under any form of Government, if in exchange therefor we could secure the absolute and unequivocal courthouse rights for Negroes in every county in our State; for in that even every poor black man would be on the payroll, the payroll of the commonwealth."

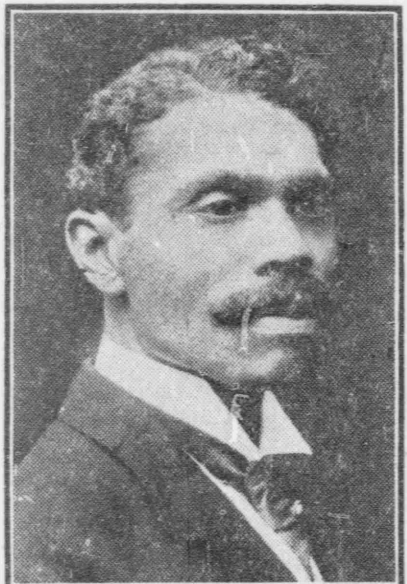
"Now these are the sentences over which the Age and Constitution have gone wild in their broad misrepresentations. Neither one has done the courtesy to try and ascertain at first hand the truth about it, but prefer to do just what they have, to wit: misrepresent. The Constitution of Georgia and the Age of New York are both alike in one respect, they seem for some reason or other to forever oppose me. An affirmation of the Decalogue on my part would call

forth a denial of the Decalogue on the part of both the Age of New York, and the Constitution of Georgia. An expression of belief in the Deity on my part, promptly would bring forth a denial of belief in the Deity on the part of the Age of New York and the Constitution of Georgia. As far as I am personally concerned, the Age of New York and the Constitution of Georgia are at perfect liberty to continue this work of misrepresentation, and it does not harry my soul one single moment. The only reason why I make this open denial is that many friends of mine, loyal and true, feel that in justice to them I should do so, and here it is: the Constitution of Georgia and the Age of New York, each, severally, grossly misrepresented me."

RALPH TYLER IN CHICAGO.

Prominent Man of the Race Returning From Western Trip On Matters of State, Stops Off in City. Pays Defender a Visit and Passed Time With the Richard Masons, of Forest Avenue.

(Chicago Defender.)
The Chicago Defender staff was honored by a most distinguished visitor, Thursday, in the person of Mr. Ralph Tyler, Auditor for the Navy Department, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Tyler is one of the foremost men



of the race, and holds one of the highest salaried positions in the Navy. The eminent caller was but passing through the city from a tour in the West, where he had gone to attend to matters of administration. While in the city Mr. Tyler was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mason, 3624 1/2 Forest Avenue, Mr. Mason having been his boyhood's chum. In conversation with the editor of Defender, Mr. Tyler spoke in most glowing terms of the paper, saying he purchased the paper weekly from Mr. Jones, who has the agency in Washington, and he felt he must call on the staff of a paper which he considered the best Negro paper in the West.

HON. JOSEPH C. MANNING

Aligns Himself With the Taft Supporters.

No white man in this country is more outspoken for human rights than Joseph C. Manning, of Alabama, and the position he takes in the pending contest as between the forces of Roosevelt and Taft, will be of interest to colored people everywhere. Mr. Manning is opposed to the Roosevelt candidacy. His view is that it is his duty to take a position in this contest and he says that he prefers to align himself with men like Senator Crane, Congressman McKinlay and other well known believers in human rights, than to have more of this sea of confusion that has arisen out of Rooseveltism. Mr. Manning is a strong friend of Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson, the Recorder of Deeds.

HONORED BY WEST

HAIL BOOKER AS "MESSIAH."

Religious Devotees Write Washington, Negro Educator, Bestowing Biblical Titles.

(From Chicago Journal, March 11.)
When Booker T. Washington, the famous Negro educator, who is here raising funds to erect Y. M. C. A. buildings for his race, opened his mail today he found that he had been crowned as the "anointed one, who was to suffer at the hands of his people for their salvation." He received many letters from religious devotees of his race, who called him "a real prophet of the Lord," "the Messiah," and other Biblical titles.

"I receive more letters of this type in Chicago than I do at any other city in the country," he said as he threw them aside after glancing through them.

"I think the opportunities are greater in the South for the Negro than they are in the North. Conditions that have resulted from slavery



made this so, as under the old system the Negro was forced by the white man to become proficient in commercial and industrial lines. It was not hard for the Negroes to follow the lines they were taught after slavery was abolished, and today they are doing better in the South than anywhere else in the United States.

"While the white race is hampered by traditional methods of education, the Negro is starting out without any traditions and therefore is not handicapped. I have been criticised because I urge that the Negroes be taught along industrial lines and drilled in English instead of other languages. I believe, however, that they should be educated for a commercial and industrial life."

Washington was reticent in discussing the fight being made to put William H. Lewis, Assistant United States Attorney General, a Negro, out of the American Bar Association.

"Lewis is a high-toned colored gentleman," he said. He was more talkative on Jack Johnson, the Negro pugilist.

"Johnson once donated liberally to a church fund when I was present, and I thought how much good he might do among his race if he urged all his followers to go to church," he said.

Prof. Washington will speak at the First Baptist Church of Englewood tonight under the auspices of the Englewood Law and Order League. He will take the place of Congressman Richard P. Hobson, also of Alabama, who was unable to be present. Before leaving Friday, Washington will address the Association of Commerce, the City Club, the Y. M. C. A. and various other organizations.

While here he is the guest of Julius Rosenwald, one of the directors of Tuskegee Institute, who not long ago visited that place in company with a number of other Chicagoans.



RECORDER HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON,
Delegate at Large From Georgia, and the Man Who Elected the Entire
State Delegation for the Administration.



HON. JOSEPH C. MANNING.
Joins the Taft Forces. Popular Among the Colored Voters.